

appropriate. In such cases, Schedule B commodity numbers should not be shown on the declarations.

(b) In those cases where the articles enumerated in § 30.56 (a) through (d) require a validated export license (whether or not shipped under a bill of lading or an air waybill) the Shipper's Export Declaration must identify the shipment as baggage, personal effects, etc., and must contain all the information normally required for any exportation made under a validated export license, *i.e.*, complete commodity description, license number, Schedule B number, quantity, value, etc.

§ 30.58 Exemption for shipments from the United States to Canada.

(a) Except as noted in paragraph (c) of this section, shipments originating in the United States where the country of ultimate destination (see § 30.7(i)) is Canada are exempt from the Shipper's Export Declaration requirements of this part. This exemption also applies to shipments from one point in the United States or Canada to another point thereof by routes passing through the other country.

(b) The Harbor Maintenance Fee applies to shipments by vessel exempt from Shipper's Export Declaration requirements by virtue of being destined to Canada.

(c) This exemption does not apply to the following shipments: (The Bureau of the Census also reserves the right to reinstate the Shipper's Export Declaration requirements of this part in specific instances for the purpose of ensuring statistical accuracy.)

(1) Requiring a Department of Commerce license.

(2) Requiring a Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls, export license under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR—22 CFR parts 121–130).

(3) Subject to the ITAR but exempt from license requirements.

(4) Requiring a Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, export declaration (21 CFR part 1313).

(5) For storage in Canada but ultimately destined for third countries, the specific country of destination being unknown at the time of export to

Canada (see § 30.39 for reporting requirements).

(6) Shipments of rough diamonds exported (reexported) to Canada for use or consumption in Canada.

(7) For all exports of items subject to the EAR (15 CFR Parts 730 through 799) that will be transhipped through Canada to a third destination, that would require an SED, AES record, or Commerce license if shipped directly to the final destination from the United States (see § 30.55(h)(2), including exports of items subject to the EAR that will be transhipped through Canada to Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Serbia (excluding Kosovo), Sudan, and Syria.

[55 FR 49615, Nov. 30, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 42564, July 10, 2000; 68 FR 59879, Oct. 20, 2003]

Subpart E—Electronic Filing Requirements—Shipper's Export Information

SOURCE: 64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 30.60 General requirements for filing export and manifest data electronically using the Automated Export System (AES).

The Automated Export System (AES) transmissions by exporters or their authorized filing agents that meet the requirements of this subpart constitute the Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) for purposes of this part. This section outlines the general requirements for participating in the AES. Several filing options are available for transmitting shipper's export data. The first option is the standard paper filing of the SED. The AES also provides AES participants with three electronic filing options for submission of shipper's export data.

(a) *Participation.* Filing using the AES is mandatory for those items identified on the CCL of the EAR (15 CFR Supplement No. 1 to part 774) or the USML of the ITAR (22 CFR, part 121) and that would otherwise require the filing of an SED. Filing using the AES also is mandatory for all exports (reexports) of rough diamonds regardless of destination, method of transport, or value. All other participation in the